

# The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

VOL. VIII. NO. 28.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1859.

WHOLE NO. 387.

**Business Directory.**  
**John T. Stokes,**  
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Court of Queen's Bench for the Counties of York and Peel, Conveyancer, &c., &c., 15-16  
June 3, 1859.

**W. HOSLEY,**  
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,  
Commissioner of the Queen's Bench,  
Office of Yonge Street.  
Aldrich, 25th May, 1859. 15-17

**J. SEXTON,**  
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket.  
repairs in order, and Warranted.  
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 15-32

**BIBLE DEPOSITORY.**  
BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to THOMAS NIXON, at the Bible Depository, opposite Howitt's Hotel, Newmarket, March 26, 1856. 15-10

**GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT,**  
Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker,  
MAIN STREET NEWMARKET. All Orders executed with Dispatch.  
Newmarket, Feb. 6, 1856. 15-50

**New Wagon and Carriage Shop.**  
THE undersigned respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has lately opened  
**WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP.**  
In his new shop, situated in the new street, near the Catholic Church, where he will be prepared to execute all orders which he may be favored, with neatness, durability and dispatch.  
Call and examine the work and hear the prices before purchasing elsewhere.  
Newmarket May 29, 1856. 15-17

**DR. BENTLEY,**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,  
NEWMARKET,  
Office—W. Street, east of Main Street.  
Feb. 20, 1857. 15-3

**ARMSTRONG HOUSE,**  
ADJOINING THE RAILWAY DEPOT!  
And near House to the Standard Landing,  
COLLINGWOOD.  
G. W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR.  
July 3, 1857. 15-22

**Just Printed,**  
AND for sale at this Office, BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS, of all descriptions, adapted to the use of Ministers of all Denominations. Price in per dozen, or 633 per 100.  
Newmarket, March 26, 1857. 15-10

**RAILROAD HOTEL,**  
NEW MARKET.  
THE proprietor having again resumed the above HOTEL, especially intimates to the traveling public that he has now prepared for the reception of guests. The Hotel contains Lodging of the best kind, and is the most comfortable and convenient place for the traveler.  
Newmarket, Oct. 14, 1857. 15-37

**NEWMARKET IRON FOUNDRY.**  
JAMES LLANE begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINERY CASTINGS, and other articles usually ordered in his line of business.  
Number of SUGAR KETTLES, and STOVES, PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.  
Newmarket, February 10th 1857. 15-1

**PURE COD LIVER OIL,**  
Can be Obtained at  
**Dr. NAPIER'S Medical Hall,**  
NEWMARKET.

**HAD** just received a large supply; also, the Genuine Horse's Indian Root Pills, Holloway's Ointment, and Pills, Holloway's Relief, Pain Killer, Peppermint, and other articles usually ordered in his line of business.  
The eye is warranted genuine from the respective proprietors.  
Newmarket, March 25th, 1858. 15-6

**Present, Presents.**  
JUST RECEIVED, at this Office, a splendid assortment of BOOKS, STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS, suitable for Birthday Presents. Call for inspection—call and see.  
NEW OFFICE.  
Newmarket, Nov. 25, 1858. 15-10

**SELECT PREPARATORY SCHOOL.**  
On the 1st of January 1859, Mrs. Hooper, wife of Mr. Joseph Hooper, will prepare children under 16 years of age, (with her own little boys) for the new school.  
For terms, &c., apply at her residence, Newmarket, Dec. 30th, 1858. 15-16

**S. M. Jarvis,**  
Barrister and Solicitor in Chancery  
VICTORIA HALL—TORONTO.  
BRANCH OFFICE in Newmarket conducted by J. L. GARRISON, Esq.  
Newmarket, Feb. 24, 1859. 15-130

**BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.**  
A LOT Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers, Day Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single Entry, for sale cheap. Apply at  
**NEW ERA OFFICE**  
Newmarket, November 29th, 1859. 15-10

**Business Directory.**  
**John T. Stokes,**  
ARCHITECT &c., &c., 15-16, Canada West.  
Sharon, Jan. 25, 1859. 15-16

**GEO. HUGHES,**  
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Court of Queen's Bench for the Counties of York and Peel, Conveyancer, &c., &c., 15-16  
Brownville, April, 1857. 15-14

**T. Bishop & Son,**  
BRICKLAYERS, Plasterers and Stone Masons.  
Dealers in Lime, &c. &c.  
Main Street, Newmarket, May 7, 1857. 15-14

**A. BOULTBEE,**  
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Newmarket.  
Newmarket, Oct. 10th, 1855. 15-36

**R. MOORE,**  
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Office in the New Court, House, next to the County Council Office, Toronto.  
Toronto, June 5, 1857. 15-36

**JOHN R. JONES,**  
BARRISTER-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Office in Elgin Building, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.  
Toronto, June 20, 1855. 15-14

**NORTH RICHARDSON,**  
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c., &c., Commissioner in the Queen's Bench, Office—Old Stand, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured.  
Newmarket, 1855. 15-1

**INTERNATIONAL**  
**Life Assurance Society of London,**  
Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.  
ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent.  
Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. 15-41

**DR. PYNE,**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has REMOVED to his new premises on G. Street, opposite the Western Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business.  
Newmarket, May 14, 1856. 15-13

**DR. HACKETT,**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, &c.  
RESIDENCE—Prospect Street, (Garbutt Hotel) Newmarket.  
15-10

**ROBERT BRODIE,**  
**BUILDER, &c., &c.,**  
Returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past few years, especially intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the  
**ERECTOR OF BUILDINGS,**  
and when required, find all materials. Shop on Water Street.  
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. 15-36

**E. D. ROGERS,**  
**JONES AND CARPENTER,**  
Returning thanks for the liberal patronage conferred since commencing business in this place, would respectfully intimate that he is prepared to contract for the  
**ERECTOR OF BUILDINGS,**  
of all descriptions—and furnish materials or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. He keeps constantly on hand, a good supply of Sash and Doors. All orders executed in a neat and substantial manner, and with dispatch.  
Newmarket, Sept. 21, 1857. 15-31

**William B. Sullivan,**  
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., &c., Office—No. 2 Toronto-st., second door north of Post Office, Toronto, C. W.  
November 4th, 1858. 15-39

**RYAN & HALL,**  
**CIVIL ENGINEERS,**  
AND  
**PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS.**  
Office—Newmarket, County of York.  
JOHN RYAN. S. W. HALL.  
December 29, 1856. 15-47

**Dr. J. HACKETT,**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.  
**RESIDENCE—MAPLE.** 15-27

**A. J. McCRACKEN,**  
**CARRIAGE MAKER.**  
Returning thanks for past favors, he now intimates to his friends that he has on hand a general assortment of  
**CARRIAGES,**  
Which, for neatness and durability, cannot be surpassed in  
**WESTERN CANADA!**  
All Wood-Work Warranted. Repairing done in a neat and substantial manner.  
Newmarket, July 1st, 1857. 15-11

**W. BOWDEN,**  
Carpenter, Joiner, Cabinet and Venetian Blind Maker,  
Main St. Newmarket,  
ALL orders punctually attended to, and charges moderate.  
Newmarket, Aug. 18, 1858. 15-28

**Hides! Hides! Hides!**  
THE Subscriber is prepared to pay CASH for Hides.  
THOMAS NIXON.  
Newmarket, Dec. 9th, 1858. 15-13

**TO LET,**  
THE Excellent New Store, in the Village of Church Hill—situated from the Ferry Station. There are no stores in the neighborhood; there were three formerly, in the Village. Enquire of  
**JAMES SLOAN.**  
Church Hill, April 25, 1859. 15-11

**Lime, Lime!**  
JUST RECEIVED, a Cargo of Fresh Rockdale Lime, for sale Cheap for Cash, at the Newmarket Station.  
**T. BOTSFOORD.**  
Newmarket, June 3, 1859. 15-16

**Business Directory.**  
**Mr. ESTEN,**  
NOTARY Public, Provincial Land Surveyor, Conveyancer, and Agent for the Life Association of Scotland.  
**MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.**  
December 1st, 1859. 15-33

**UNITY FIRE & UNITY**  
**GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS,**  
OF ENGLAND.  
Capital, 22,500,000 Sterling.  
**J. W. MARSDEN,**  
Agent Newmarket.  
Oct. 23, '58. 15-38

**David G. Howey,**  
Hoists, Signs, Carriage and Ornamental Painter.  
**MILL-ST., NEWMARKET.**

**SHOP—Adjoining Wright's Hotel, where orders will be received and promptly executed.**  
Newmarket, Oct. 27, 1858. 15-37

**Razors, Scissors and Knives,**  
GROUND and set, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms, by  
**G. A. WALLACE.**  
Barber Shop, 2 Doors North of M. W. Bogart's Store, Newmarket, November 10th, 1859. 15-39

**Lessons in Music.**  
**MRS. SMITH,** Organist of the Congregational Church, gives instruction on the Piano Forte and Violoncello.  
Newmarket, November 10th, 1858. 15-39

**Dr. D. E. SEYMOUR,**  
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.  
OFFICE—West side Main-st., near the New Era building, Newmarket, C. W.  
July 7, 1859. 15-21

**SIMPSON & DUNSPACH,**  
No. 35, King-st., East Toronto.  
IMPORTERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,  
Faints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs,  
Candles, Vanishing Paints,  
Spirits, Perfumery,  
Patent Dyeing, Zinc Paints,  
Artificial Marbles, &c., &c.,  
Toronto, July 29th, 1859. 15-23

**WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
Chartered by Act of Parliament,  
Capital 100,000.  
Home Office Toronto.  
President, J. O. GILMORE,  
Vice President, THOS. HAWKINS.  
DIRECTORS,  
GEORGE MITCHELL,  
JAMES BEATY,  
WALTER MACFARLANE,  
J. P. HAY,  
ANGUS MORRISON, Solicitor,  
ROBT. STANTON, Secy., & Treasr.  
The Subscriber has been duly appointed Agent in Newmarket, for the above Company, and will give personal attention to parties desirous of effecting insurance &c.  
THOMAS NIXON.  
Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1854. 15-3

**Pure Liquors and Rich Wines.**  
THE attention of Medical Men, Invalids and Connoisseurs is respectfully directed to the stock of  
Honeydew's Brandy,  
Rich Old Port,  
Holland's Gin,  
Fine Tolly Whiskey,  
Dublin Porter, &c., &c.  
For Sale by the Subscriber.  
**JOHN BENTLEY.**  
Main Street, Newmarket, June 24, 1857. 15-21

**NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!!**  
THE Subscriber, in addition to the Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., purchased from Mr. Cavilley, which he is selling at greatly reduced prices, is constantly receiving a  
**NEW STOCK,**  
purchased in the best markets, which he offers at small advance.  
**JOHN BENTLEY.**  
Main St., Newmarket, June 25, 1857. 15-21

**Just Received,**  
AT the "New Era Office," a general assortment of Pens, Penholders, Pocket Inkstands, &c., together with a large Stock of Note, Letter, Foolscap and Fancy Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., &c.  
Newmarket, Aug. 11, 1858. 15-38

**CAKES! CAKES!**  
CAKES of all description, can now be had cheap, at the Newmarket Bakery, nearly opposite the New Office.  
**W. LEADBETTER.**  
Newmarket, Dec. 3, 1858. 15-45

**G. Mortimer,**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.  
AURORA.  
A FRESH supply of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, &c., &c.  
Aurora, March 16, 1859. 15-5

**LOOK HERE.**  
If You Want a Good  
**CARRIAGE,**  
CALL AT  
**A. J. McCRACKEN'S,**  
WHERE you can always find a superior article, with all the late improvements, including a  
**SELF-OILING BOX,**  
Lately patented, which prevents the necessity of greasing the wheel to oil your Carriage. Simple in its construction—can be easily attached to Wagons or Carriages, at a small cost.  
Call and examine and satisfy yourself of its utility.  
Newmarket, March 22, 1859. 15-1

**W. C. ADAMS,**  
Doctor of Dental Surgery.  
HAS commenced practice at this Office, No. 66 King Street East, where he may be consulted in all cases relative to his profession.  
Particular attention given to the regulation of children's Teeth.  
CONSULTATIONS FREE.  
All work Warranted.  
Toronto, June 5th, 1859. 15-6

**MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS,**  
Of all descriptions, on hand for sale. Apply at  
**NEW ERA OFFICE.**  
Newmarket, June 9, 1859. 15-10

**Poetry.**  
"Who's only Olio Before."  
BY C. J. JARVIS.

Come dry these tears, my Mother dear,  
Why shedst thou such sad flowers here,  
Thou'st not still such flowers here,  
My dear is living still.

My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here,  
My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here.

My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here,  
My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here.

My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here,  
My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here.

My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here,  
My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here.

My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here,  
My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here.

My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here,  
My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here.

My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here,  
My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here.

My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here,  
My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here.

My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here,  
My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here.

My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here,  
My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here.

My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here,  
My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here.

My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here,  
My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here.

My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here,  
My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here.

My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here,  
My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here.

My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here,  
My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here.

My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here,  
My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here.

My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here,  
My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here.

My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here,  
My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here.

My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here,  
My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here.

My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here,  
My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here.

My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here,  
My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here.

My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here,  
My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here.

My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here,  
My dear is living still;  
Thou'st not still such flowers here.

the same opinion prevalent in Brazil. Signor Francisco Pinto, an eminent agriculturist in the province of Espirito Santo, assured him, as the result of his experience, that the wood which was not felled at the full of the moon was immediately attacked by worms and very soon rotted.

In the extensive forests of Germany, the same opinion is entertained and acted upon with the most undoubting confidence in its truth. Saneer, a superintendent of one of these districts, assigns what he believes to be its physical cause. According to him, the increase of the moon causes the sap to ascend in the timber; and, on the other hand, the decrease of the moon causes its descent. If the timber, therefore, be cut during the decrease of the moon, it will be cut in a dry state, the sap having retired; and the wood, therefore, will be compact, solid and durable. But if it be cut during the increase of the moon it will be felled with sap in it, and will therefore be more spongy, more easily attacked by worms, more difficult to season, and more readily split and warped by changes of temperature.

Adding for a moment the reality of this supposition concerning the motion of the sap, it would follow that the proper time for felling the timber would be the new moon, that being the epoch at which the descent of the sap would have been made and the ascent not yet commenced. But can there be imagined in the whole range of natural science, a physical relation more extraordinary and unaccountable than this supposed correspondence between the movement of the sap and the phases of the moon? Assuredly theory affords not the slightest countenance to such a supposition; but let us enquire as to the fact whether it would be really the case that the quality of timber depends upon the state of the moon at the time it is felled.

M. Duhamel Monceau, a celebrated French agriculturist, has made direct and positive experiments for the purpose of testing this question; and has clearly and conclusively shown that the qualities of timber felled in the different parts of the lunar month are the same. N. Duhamel felled a great many trees of the same age, growing from the same soil, and exposed to the same aspect, and never found any difference in the quality of the timber when he compared those that were felled in the decline of the moon, with those which were felled during its increase; in general they have afforded timber of the same quality. He adds, however, that by a circumstance, which was doubtless fortuitous, a slight difference was manifested in favor of timber which had been felled between the new and full moon—contrary to popular opinion.

**Supported Lunar Influence on Vegetables.**  
—It is an aphorism received by all gardeners, and agriculturists in Europe, that vegetables, plants and trees, which are expected to flourish and grow with vigor, should be planted, grafted, and pruned, during the increase of the moon. This opinion is altogether erroneous. The increase or decrease of the moon has no appreciable influence on the phenomena of vegetation; and the experiments and observations of several French agriculturists, and especially of M. Duhamel de Monceau (already alluded to) have clearly established this.

Montanari has attempted, like M. Soner, to assign the physical cause for this imaginary effect. During the day, he says, the solar heat augments the quantity of sap which circulates in plants by increasing the magnitude of the tube through which the sap moves; while the cold of the night produces the opposite effect by contracting these tubes. Now, at the moment of sunset, if the moon be, increasing, it will be above the horizon, and the warmth of its light will prolong the circulation of the sap; but, during its decline, it will not raise for a considerable time after sunset, and the plants will be suddenly exposed to the unmitigated cold of the night, by which a sudden contraction of leaves and tubes will be produced, and the circulation of the sap as suddenly obstructed.

He adds that the lunar rays to possess any sensible caloric power, this reasoning might follow that if it will have very little force when it is considered that the extreme change of temperature which can be produced by the lunar light does not amount to the thousandth part of a degree of the thermometer.

It is a curious circumstance that this erroneous prejudice prevails on the American continent. M. Auguste de Saint Hilaire states, that in Brazil cultivators plant during the decline of the moon, all vegetables, whose roots are used as food, and, on the contrary, they plant during the increasing moon, the sugar cane, maize, rice, beans, &c., and those which bear fruit upon their stalks and branches. Experiments, however, were made and reported by M. de Chauvallon, at Martinique, on vegetables of both kinds planted at different times in the lunar month, and no appreciable difference in the quality was discovered.

There are some traces of principle in the rule adopted by the South American agriculturists, according to which they treat the two classes of plants distinguished by the production of fruit on their roots or on their branches differently; but there are none in the European aphorisms. The directions of Pliny are still more specific; he prescribes the time of the full moon for sowing beans, and that of the new moon for lentiles. "Truly," says M. Arago, "we have need of a robust faith to admit without proof that the moon, at the distance of 240,000 miles, shall in one position act advantageously upon the vegetation of beans, and that in the opposite position, and at the same distance, she shall be propitious to lentils."

**Supported Lunar Influence on Grain.**  
Pliny states that if we would collect grain for the purpose of immediate sale, we should do so at the full of the moon, because, during the increase of the moon the grain augments remarkably in magnitude; but if we would collect the grain to preserve it, we should choose the new moon or the decline of the moon.

So far as it is consistent with observation that more rain falls during the increase of the moon, than during the decline, there may be some season for this maxim; but Pliny, or those from whom we receive the maxim, can barely have credit for grounds so rational as legislation in France. The forest laws of the latter country interdict the cutting of timber during the increase of the moon. M. Auguste de Saint Hilaire states that he found

that light has an effect upon the color of material substances is a fact well known in physics and in the arts. The process of bleaching by exposure to the sun is an obvious example of this class of facts. Vegetables and flowers which grow in a situation excluded from the light of the sun are different in color from those which have been exposed to its influence. The most striking instance, however, of the effect of certain rays of solar light in blackening a light colored substance, is made by chloride of silver, which is a white substance, but which immediately becomes black when acted upon by the rays near the red extremity of the spectrum. This substance, however, highly susceptible as it is of having its color affected by light, is nevertheless, found not to be changed in any sensible degree when exposed to the light of the moon; even when that light is condensed by the most powerful burning lenses.

It would seem, therefore, that as far as any analogy can be derived from the qualities of this substance the popular impression of the influence of the moon's rays in blackening the skin receives no support.

M. Arago (who generally inclines to favor rather than oppose popular opinions), appears to think it possible that some effects may be produced upon the skin exposed on clear nights, explicable on the same principle as that by which we have explained the effects erroneously imputed to what is called red moon. The skin being, in common with the leaves and flowers of vegetables a good radiator of heat, will when exposed on a clear night, for the same reasons, sustain a loss of temperature. Although this will be to a certain extent restored by the sources of animal heat, still it may be contended that the cooling produced by radiation is not altogether without effect. It is well known that a person who sleeps exposed in the open air on a night when the dew falls, is liable to suffer from severe cold, although the atmosphere around him never falls below a moderate temperature; and although no actual deposition of dew may take place upon the skin. This effect must arise from the constant lowering of temperature of the skin by radiation. In military campaigns the effects of bivouacking at night appear to be generally admitted to darken the complexion.

**Star-Full Moon.**  
\*Le l'été de l'étoile est un effet qui est reconnu. C'est une erreur qui exprime l'état de l'air qui rend une impression sur le complexion, rendant il tanné and l'été.

**The Old-Fashioned Mother.**  
Old-Fashioned Mothers have nearly all passed away with the blue check and homespun woolen of a simpler but purer time. Here and there one remains, truly "accomplished," in heart and life, for the sphere of home.

Old-fashioned mothers—God bless them! who followed us with heart and prayer all over the world—lived in our lives and sorrowed in our griefs; who knew more about patching than poetry; spoke no dialect but low; never preached nor wandered; "made melody with their hearts," and sent forth no books but living volumes, that honored their authors and blessed the world.

And how can we leave that spot, without remembering one form, that occupied, in days gone by, "the old arm chair," that old-fashioned MOTHER—one in all the world the law of whose life was love; one who was the divinity of our infancy, and the sacred presence in the shrine of our first earthly idolatry; one whose heart is far below the frosts that gather so thickly on her brow; one to whom we never grow old, but, in "the plumed troop," or the grave council, are children still; one who welcomed us coming, bled us going, and never forgets us—never!

And when in some closet, some drawer, some corner, she finds a garment or a toy that once was yours, how does she weep, as she thinks you might be suffering or sad.

And when Spring  
"Leaves her robes on the trees,"  
does she not remember your tree, and wish you were there to see its glory?

**TORNADOES.**—On Tuesday, 28th June, we learn from a correspondence in the Globe, a tremendous tornado swept through the Township of Melancthon, from the north west, scooping out a lane through the bush, and carrying barns, houses, and fences away with it like chaff. Its greatest fury was confined to a very narrow strip, within which every thing was levelled as if a mighty cataract had rushed through it. Some families had suffered dreadfully. One poor man has lost all his house and barn being levelled to the last log, and his broadcast over the fields; some of the heaviest timber being moved more than eight rods, whilst everything in the inside was crushed and torn to pieces. Yet, wonderful to relate, he himself, his wife, and three or four children, all within doors at the time, escaped with their lives, although some of them were badly hurt. So far as known no lives had been lost. The storm occurred about midnight, and rain, which, though short in duration, was furious while it lasted. The barque "Sunshine," 600 tons burden, was caught by it about 2 p.m., when in the middle of the Lake off Fairport, and melancholy to relate, the captain and his three children, the mate, cook, and three crew were swept overboard and drowned. The captain's wife and three of the crew were saved, after clinging to the wreck for 17 hours. The barque "Star" was capsized, near Cleveland, and the first and second mate drowned. On land, in Cleveland and its vicinity, the storm raged with great fury. The upper story of a brick house in Cleveland was blown off, causing the death of a boy on whom it fell.

We protest against this pretended zeal of Mr. Postmaster General Smith in the cause of Agriculture, temperance, and science. It is based on hypocrisy and lumbago, and is to be revealed by the people as a pious attempt to extend the circulation of such all but useless publications as are the State-subsidized journals of education and agriculture, now published in either section of the Province, to the exclusion of the regular newspapers, which depend upon the public and not upon the State for their support. These Government-subsidized journals of the regular public journals of the country can have no just claim to any such preference being extended to them, while it is manifest that whatever benefit they may derive from it, is obtained at the expense of

those journals which are burdened with Mr. Sidney Smith's new postage charge. We file our protest, then, against this attempt to interfere with the liberty of the press, by favoring the Government-subsidized journals, and taxing those depending upon the public for their support, but we do so without the smallest hope of inducing its abandonment. Such petty-darney schemes are to congenial to the minds of Mr. Smith and his colleagues—and, as wicked old Wolcott most truly said—

You can't brow beat a burgundy of your small beer, Nor make a silk purse of a sow's ear!

—**Montreal Herald.**  
**IS A RAILWAY RETURN TICKET GOOD FOR MORE THAN TWO DAYS.**—A rather strange scene took place on the Grand Trunk Railroad between Toronto and Brampton, on Tuesday last. Jesse Ketchum, Esq., Junior, of Orangeville, bought a return ticket at Brampton for Toronto, but did not use it to return until after the second day had expired. On the conductor going through the cars to examine the tickets, Mr. Ketchum handed him his return ticket. The conductor, on looking at the date of it, observed that the two days had expired, and kept possession of it, and demanded of Mr. Ketchum another fare, which he refused to pay, stating that the ticket had nothing on it to inform him that it was only good for two days. The conductor then informed him that he must either pay his fare or leave the cars at the first station. To this Mr. Ketchum would not agree, and the consequence was that he was forcibly ejected from the cars at Clairville. Mr. Ketchum has since entered an action for the sum of \$1,000 against the Grand Trunk Company, which will come off at the next Fall Assizes in Toronto. —**Brampton Times.**

**THE PUBLIC OFFICERS.**—The Board of Works' office was closed in Toronto the day before yesterday, and presume will be opened in Quebec to-morrow. The Inspector General's department leaves here on the 22nd, if we are not misinformed, and the Receiver General's on the following day. Singular to say, however, the Governor General and the Executive, Secretary's Crown Law, and Land Departments will remain here until the first of October. The effect of this will be that one-half of the Government, will be at Quebec and the other half in Toronto, and the trouble will be endless. It will be necessary to go to both places to settle a single account. The only reason we can imagine for this absurd arrangement is that the Governor General expects to be recalled before October, and does not wish to incur



## New Advertisements.

Sugar 1 Sugar—Simpson & Trent.  
The Great English Remedy—Northrop & Moore.  
The Globe—Gen. Brown.  
Information Wanted—Patrick O'Connor.  
House and Lot for Sale—Thomas Brown.  
Card—W. C. Adams.  
New Book Store—E. Jackson.  
Our Product Trade—M. W. Bogart.  
County Grammar School—S. A. Harding.  
Caution—James Brecken.

## Train Time—Newmarket.

Movino South.  
Accommodation Train - - - 8:41 a.m.  
Mail Train - - - 8:41 p.m.  
Movino North.  
Mail Train - - - 9:07 a.m.  
Accommodation Train - - - 6:55 p.m.

## Mr. JOHN FITCHELL.

Is a duly authorized Traveling Agent for this office. He will visit most of our subscribers and others who have standing accounts in this office. In the adjoining Townships, during the ensuing month, and we confidently trust they will be prepared to settle the amounts now due.

E. JACKSON,  
New Era Office, Newmarket, July 19, 1859.

According to the New Law, publishers are compelled to pre-pay newspapers forwarded to subscribers in the United States. To those friends in this locality who send papers to their friends in the United States, we beg to state that this office is prepared to pre-pay the postage which will be prepaid by us and added to the subscription list. Those who do not desire this, will please inform this office immediately.

## The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, July 22, 1859.

## General Summary.

The Holland Landing and Sharon Cricket Clubs are to play a friendly game on Tuesday next, on the ground of the former Club. The day will no doubt be spent very pleasantly.

The Poker comes to hand this week considerably improved in appearance, and having a very excellent designed frontpiece. In reading matter it sustains its former character.

Messrs. Long & Sheppard, of Aurora, are now engaged extensively in the manufacture of the best description of Matches we have seen in this part of the country. Country merchants and grocers would do well to order from them.

By the arrival on Monday, of the authority of the London Advertiser we have the rumor that Mr. Colborne is likely to succeed Sir E. Head as Governor General of Canada. There is not much danger of so liberal a man as Mr. Colborne being sent to Canada in that capacity.

The "Union Mills" at St. Catharines, were all destroyed by fire on the morning of the 15th inst. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. The mills were insured for \$15,000; and the produce and other property, owned by the Lessees, fully insured.

The Teachers and children in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Newmarket, purpose holding a Pic Nic in Mr. Millard's beautiful grove, on Tuesday next. Proceedings to commence at one o'clock. The friends of the Sabbath School are cordially invited to attend. Admission free.

We regret to learn that Mr. Sheppard, the news-carrier on the Northern R. R., shipped from the platform, while attempting to get on board the excursion train on Tuesday last, and fell between the cars. One of his arms was taken off at the shoulder, and his body otherwise bruised. The unfortunate man is a brother to the individual who lost a leg in a similar manner last year.

We beg to remind the Teachers of Common Schools, and friends of education generally, that the Quarterly Meeting of the Teachers' Association will be held in the Common School House, on Saturday, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m. During the day, several Essays will be read, and methods of teaching various branches, illustrated.

Mr. M. W. Bogart, of Aurora, writes us that he has found fault with our "one single instance, then we will acknowledge the coin. In reference to the butter trade, it is pretty evident we were correct, for now that farmers want sugar for their butter to make preserves and sauces, the prices have fallen to 7 1/2; and certainly to very great supply came into Newmarket from Friday to Tuesday morning. It is an easy matter to make the assertion that a man is wrong in sentiment or action; but proof of the fact would be more satisfactory.

A man of intemperate habits, but whose name we did not learn, had a very narrow escape of his life one day last week. It appears he had found rather too intimate an acquaintance with John Barclay, and, in a state of inebriety, had himself down to rest upon the Railroad track, with the side of one of the rails for a pillow. Fortunately, however, the engineer discovered him just in time to stop the train within three yards of where he was lying. The conductor then aroused him and ordered the whiskey jug by his side him to be broken. At this the lover of a "wee drop" became very indignant, when some one on the train gave him the benefit of a couple of pecks of cold water, which related his equilibrium, and caused him to "swish-off." He did not get for the "sheep" look-out of the engineer, the unfortunate fellow would undoubtedly have been killed.

From the Report received through the kindness of Rev. Mr. McFadden, we gather the following particulars regarding the Mission work of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada:—The Society had under its management 25 Indian Missions in Canada and the Hudson's Bay Territory, 129 Domestic Missions among the New Settlers, 132 Missions among Romanists of Canada East, 55 Missions to Indians, besides supplies from Domestic Missions, 163 Missionaries to Whites and French, including about 25 under Charities, 20 Day Schools, 3 Industrial Institutions, 30 Teachers, 12 Interpreters, and 1 Printing School teachers, and their labor has not been in vain in the Lord. There were 1767 Indian Members of the Church last year, being an increase of 329. There were 17,725 White and French Members—Increase 2,855. In addition to the contingent expenses of management, travelling, printing, supplies for schools, mission buildings and furniture, and special allowances for affliction, the Society maintained wholly or in part 159 Missions last year, and supported 220 Agents.

## Holland Landing.

The inhabitants of the above Village held a public meeting at Mr. McClellan's Hotel, on Thursday evening, the 13th inst., to take into consideration the propriety of obtaining an Act of Incorporation for that place.

W. D. McClellan, Esq., Reeve of East Gwillimbury, was called to the chair; and Mr. Clark requested to act as Secretary.

The chairman then read the notice calling the meeting, and briefly stated the object in

view; after which he called upon any present to offer remarks, or propose resolutions.

Mr. McClellan then rose to propose the first resolution, as follows:—

Resolved—"That this meeting consider it necessary and expedient that the Village of Holland Landing should be incorporated."

Mr. McClellan, in offering the foregoing resolution, observed that, he proposed it to test the feeling of the meeting. When he looked at the Villages of Newmarket and Bradford, he found that since they had been incorporated, there had been evident and manifest signs of progress and prosperity. Besides, the Village paid largely to the Township Funds, and received but little in return. He believed statistics would bear him out in affirming, that while they contributed about \$200 annually to the Township, they only received about \$10 in return. Mr. McClellan then observed, that on his request, a couple of gentlemen from Newmarket were present, (Dr. Hunter, and Mr. E. Jackson,) who could inform the meeting of the advantages and disadvantages of Incorporation of that place, which, perhaps, would enable them at Holland Landing to form an opinion.

Dr. Hunter was then called upon, who said—as he had been intimated by the previous speaker, he had been requested to attend this meeting. When Newmarket was applying for an Act of Incorporation, there were two parties—one party desirous of continuing the connection with the Township of Whitechurch, and another, who, although their taxes might be increased thereby, were conscious that the money raised within the limits would be applied for local purposes. He would not wish to be understood as either advocating or opposing the Incorporation of Holland Landing; but he would tell them the experience of Newmarket, and if they were now in an analogous position to what that Village was, they then might draw their own conclusion. Newmarket contributed about \$500 and upwards, to the Township Treasury annually, and only received in return about \$120. We found that the tavern and shop Licenses alone would pay all expenses, and leave us a balance; and then if we wanted improvements beyond what the statute law would make, it could be raised by a rate upon the assessable property of the Village. But vain and ambitious or selfish men might obtain the reins of power, and make expenditures that would lead to burdensome taxation. To meet the views of large property holders opposed to the Charter, we had a saving clause inserted in the Act, to the effect that the Council could not, in any one year, raise by taxation, an amount exceeding five per cent. in the year, annually, without a direct vote of two-thirds of the rateable inhabitants. The Village had been incorporated two years; and very few, if any, would now like to go back to the Township. Last year, we made about \$900 in improvements; and if we take into consideration what we usually paid for commutation of statute labor, our taxes were not increased. We are now placed in this position—if we want improvements we can tax ourselves and make them; if we do not, there is no necessity of levying taxes at all, for the License fees from taverns and shops, will more than pay all the working expenses. As Mr. McClellan remarked, since the Village had become incorporated considerable improvements had been made, and the public generally were quite well satisfied, that forming themselves into a separate municipality had been a benefit. However, Village Corporations had considerable power, and it becomes the people to choose wise and prudent men to manage affairs.

Mr. E. Jackson, being called upon said, as to matter of fact, he did not know that he could add anything to what Dr. Hunter had said, beyond this, that while Newmarket was connected with the Township, the money raised in the place, at least a considerable proportion, were expended in making roads leading to other villages, and thereby diverting trade from its legitimate channel. It might be so with this place, or might not. In reference to the course to be pursued, he remarked, that if they desired an Act with a saving clause, similar to what Newmarket had, they could not obtain it until after another session of the Legislature. They would require, too, 750 inhabitants, and 100 resident rate-payers on the roll, within their proposed limits. When obtaining a Charter for Newmarket, a committee was appointed to canvass the Village for names to a petition—ascertain the number of inhabitants, and who were opposed and in favor of the Village having such a Charter. Notice was then issued in the Era that application would be made to the next session of the Legislature, and through our member, Mr. Hartman, we got the Act passed. As Dr. Hunter observed, very few indeed would be in favor of returning back to our former position, in connection with Whitechurch. More improvements were made last year, than for five years previous, without increased taxation. So far for Newmarket. Whether the people of Holland Landing bore the same relation to East Gwillimbury as we did to Whitechurch, he left them to judge.

T. Wilson, Esq., was the next to address the meeting. He said a few had been talking about the progress of Newmarket and Bradford since getting Incorporated, and finally the subject turned upon procuring an Act for Holland Landing. Then they concluded to call the people together this evening to consider the matter. He did not expect they would be able to compete with Newmarket; but to his certain knowledge, the Village contributed three times more to the Township than they received in return as a grant. Other parts of the Township were talking about doing away with the Wards in the Township; and if this was done, Holland Landing would fare worse than hitherto. We never get our due as it is; but abolish the Wards and our prospects of obtaining anything is less. If we had a little of the energy of Newmarket, with our facilities and advantages, the Village would soon grow to a place of importance. He certainly for one, felt obliged to Dr. Hunter and Mr. Jackson, for the candid remarks they had made, and for the information they had communicated. The first thing now to be done was, to ascertain if the people were united in this matter.

The above resolution was put and adopted unanimously.

Mr. Ayer, that a committee composed of Messrs. J. Parsons, T. Wilson, McClellan, Croxon, Ambrose, Thorne, Clark, and Sheppard, be appointed to canvass the Village, in order to ascertain the number of inhabitants and rate-payers—fix the boundaries, and collect such other information as may be deemed necessary, and report to a future meeting.

After passing a vote of thanks to Dr. Hunter and Mr. Jackson, for their kind and interesting remarks, and giving them the benefit of the experience of Newmarket, and also to the Chairman, the meeting broke up.

## East Gwillimbury Council.

The above Council met at the Mansion House, Sharon, on Saturday last. All the members present; the Reeve, W. D. McClellan, Esq., in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed. The Clerk then read a communication from the Receiver General's Office, stating that \$268.84 cts, Clergy Reserve Money, awaited the order of the Municipality. Also, from Mr. G. Holborn, with a receipt for Clergy Reserve money interest in his hands, showing said money to have been paid over to Trustees of Union S. S. No. 2, with North Gwillimbury. Also, from Mr. A. Sutherland, stating that his assessment had been altered since the Assessor's slip had been left with him.

A petition was presented from Mr. James Ayward and others, praying for a commutation of part of their statute labor, for the next four years, in the Village of Queensville, to enable the inhabitants to construct sidewalks. Also, a petition from A. McMaster, Esq., and others at Holland Landing, was presented, praying for aid from the Township to support Michael Carl, a pauper.

A report was read from the Commissioner, appointed to expend statute labor commutation money in Queensville, for the years 1858 and 1859, showing an excess of expenditure of \$24.55 cts. over and above receipts.

On motion of Mr. Eves, seconded by Mr. Souls, the Council resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the communications, petitions, and reports. Mr. G. Stokes in the chair.

The first thing before the Committee was the petition from Queensville, relative to commutation of statute labor.

On motion of Mr. Souls, seconded by Mr. Eves, the prayer was granted.

The petition of Mr. McMaster and others, relative to granting aid to Michael Carl, was the next order.

Mr. McClellan stated this was a painful case, and the man had been supported for some time by a few individuals. He was really a destitute person, and had to depend upon charity for his daily bread.

Mr. Nichols thought, to grant aid to such characters would be a bad precedent; and if it was granted in this case, there would be plenty of applications.

Mr. McClellan said, he was aware of the precedent; but it was hard to see a man lay in the streets and die like a dog; and if no relief was granted by the Council this would be the case, unless some of the inhabitants supported and took care of him.

Mr. Souls said the only objection was—it was a bad precedent. He thought the Council should provide for such characters.

Mr. McClellan replied, he was aware that it was properly the duty of the Council to do so; but as the Council had no such place, something ought to be done for the poor man.

Mr. Eves said he was satisfied if the application was granted, there would be three or four at next meeting. He therefore moved that the prayer of the petition be not granted. Carried.

The Report of the Queensville Commissioners for 1858 and 1859 was then adopted as satisfactory.

The Clerk was empowered to make the matter of assessment of A. Sutherland correct—and the matter was thus disposed of.

In reference to the communication from the Receiver General's Office, quite a spirited discussion arose, as to what should be done with the money. Some wanted to put it out at interest on mortgages, others desired to purchase Provincial or Municipal Debentures. The following is a brief synopsis:—

Mr. Stokes was of opinion that the money as fast as collected in, should be expended in the purchase of Debentures, which would be in strict accordance with law. He was satisfied the course heretofore pursued by this Council was illegal.

Mr. Souls said we should place the money out to make the most of it. The way the old Council had managed this fund gave general satisfaction; and if we could not invest it to as good advantage for the people, we should withdraw, and let the old members come back to the Board.

Mr. Stokes said, the way the old Council had transacted the business was illegal; and he should never sanction an act that might eventually involve himself or the Township in difficulty.

Mr. Eves said, the Council, as such, could not invest it; but the Clerk could lend it and realize to the Township more than by purchasing Debentures. The Council never lent one dollar of the money.

Mr. Stokes replied, it would be easy to prove he was but acting as the agent of the Council. They could not hold the Clerk responsible for a single cent of this money, if by any unforeseen circumstance it was lost.

Mr. Eves thought otherwise; and considered either the Treasurer or his bondmen holden for every copper.

The Clerk—Yes, to account for it either by mortgages, notes, or the cash.

Mr. Nichols had talked with Mr. Holborn, the late Councilman for the Ward he represented, and that gentleman contended for the same views as expressed by Mr. Eves. But he (Mr. N.) was satisfied they could not legally loan the money on private security, through their Clerk or as a Council.

Mr. Souls said the money heretofore had realized about 10 per cent.; and he would be very sorry if they were not as capable of letting it to as good advantage as their predecessors. If they could not, as he before remarked, they had better retire from the Council Board and give place to the old members.—There could be no difficulty in the matter.

The subject then dropped with the understanding that the Treasurer was to pursue his former course in lending this money.

A By-Law was then adopted, in reference to the petition from Queensville, in accordance with the prayer thereof.

On motion of Mr. Eves, seconded by Mr. Souls, the Auditors for 1858, were ordered to be paid \$1 50 cts. each.

After dinner, a communication was read from the Bureau of Agriculture, stating that \$239 95 cts. had awaited the order of the Municipality, to be expended on roads and bridges.

After passing a printing account from the Era and Colonial offices, the Council adjourned, to meet at the call of the Reeve.

## Death by Lightning.

We regret to record the death of a young woman by lightning, on the 18th inst., by the name of Rosanna Daly, daughter of Charles Daly, of the 4th Con.-of King, while attending school. It appears, that during a severe storm on that day, the School House was struck by lightning—the current passing through the West corner of the building, and striking the unfortunate young woman on the shoulder. She died in a very few minutes after. Dr. Pyne, Coroner, was summoned to hold an inquest, when the

following evidence was taken before the jury:—

Wm. L. Matthews, teacher of the School, being sworn, said—About three o'clock, on the afternoon of the 18th inst., Rosanna Daly was sitting in the school-house, and the lightning entered at the West end of the building near where she sat—knocked off some of the plaster and broke the woodwork, and struck the deceased on the abdomen. She remained in a sitting position, but appeared drooping. Her pulse beat from five to eight minutes after the shock. Witness does not think she breathed at all after. He immediately went to her and laid her on her back on the floor and placed her head on some articles of dress. She never moved. Rachel Webb, another pupil of the school, was hurt by the same stroke; but was taken home shortly after by her Uncle, apparently not much injured. Another little girl named Hannah Stephenson was also slightly injured.

The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death by lightning."

It is said the teacher acted with great prudence, and deeply laments the loss to his school, occasioned by this melancholy circumstance.

Mr. McClellan's Letters.

The above gentleman has been writing a series of letters and publishing them in the Toronto Freeman. The last one refers to the relation of the Irish Catholics to the Upper Canada Reform party, who, Mr. McClellan says, hold in common the following political views:

First. Hostility to Toryism.  
Second. The Voluntary Principle.  
Third. The widest extension of popular suffrage.

Fourth. Non-interference of Imperial authorities in our domestic affairs.  
Fifth. Economy in expenditure, and reduction in taxation.

In the last letter, too, we find the following recapitulation of preceding letters:

1. For Lower Canada we are agreed, that the natural political association of Irish Catholics, with the liberal and progressive French Canadians, and all the tolerant Protestant Reformers of every origin in Lower Canada.

2. For Upper Canada, we have obtained the result, that common principles and common interests alike, lead the Irish Catholic, today, as they did before the sectarian war broke out, into the Reform ranks—there to contend for constitutional changes, which will give to responsible government, not in name merely, but in fact.

3. That all the political religious issues possible, between us and our Protestant fellow subjects are much more likely to be wisely and justly settled by our steadfast adherence to the Reform party, East and West, than by the division of our strength upon opposite policies, and between candidates whose votes if elected, most neutralize one another.

These three points my dear sir, sum up what we so often discussed together, and all that at your suggestion, I agreed to place in detail before the public. The policy here advocated, is been called so far as we are concerned "the policy of Conciliation," and I proudly accept the title. It is a good word, and bespeaks a spirit wise, tolerant, and just. But it was not to be expected that even so excellent a design, as the reunion of the old Reform party, could be accomplished without opposition. It has been opposed, and I am glad of it. We will see now who are the true wheat, and who the chaff. We will separate the chaff, the impracticable and the unjust, from amongst us, and with well ordered ranks, recruited with honest men, we will go on from victory to victory.

Mr. McClellan said, he was aware of the precedent; but it was hard to see a man lay in the streets and die like a dog; and if no relief was granted by the Council this would be the case, unless some of the inhabitants supported and took care of him.

Mr. Souls said the only objection was—it was a bad precedent. He thought the Council should provide for such characters.

Mr. McClellan replied, he was aware that it was properly the duty of the Council to do so; but as the Council had no such place, something ought to be done for the poor man.

Mr. Eves said he was satisfied if the application was granted, there would be three or four at next meeting. He therefore moved that the prayer of the petition be not granted. Carried.

The Report of the Queensville Commissioners for 1858 and 1859 was then adopted as satisfactory.

The Clerk was empowered to make the matter of assessment of A. Sutherland correct—and the matter was thus disposed of.

In reference to the communication from the Receiver General's Office, quite a spirited discussion arose, as to what should be done with the money. Some wanted to put it out at interest on mortgages, others desired to purchase Provincial or Municipal Debentures. The following is a brief synopsis:—

Mr. Stokes was of opinion that the money as fast as collected in, should be expended in the purchase of Debentures, which would be in strict accordance with law. He was satisfied the course heretofore pursued by this Council was illegal.

Mr. Souls said we should place the money out to make the most of it. The way the old Council had managed this fund gave general satisfaction; and if we could not invest it to as good advantage for the people, we should withdraw, and let the old members come back to the Board.

Mr. Stokes said, the way the old Council had transacted the business was illegal; and he should never sanction an act that might eventually involve himself or the Township in difficulty.

Mr. Eves said, the Council, as such, could not invest it; but the Clerk could lend it and realize to the Township more than by purchasing Debentures. The Council never lent one dollar of the money.

Mr. Stokes replied, it would be easy to prove he was but acting as the agent of the Council. They could not hold the Clerk responsible for a single cent of this money, if by any unforeseen circumstance it was lost.

Mr. Eves thought otherwise; and considered either the Treasurer or his bondmen holden for every copper.

The Clerk—Yes, to account for it either by mortgages, notes, or the cash.

Mr. Nichols had talked with Mr. Holborn, the late Councilman for the Ward he represented, and that gentleman contended for the same views as expressed by Mr. Eves. But he (Mr. N.) was satisfied they could not legally loan the money on private security, through their Clerk or as a Council.

Mr. Souls said the money heretofore had realized about 10 per cent.; and he would be very sorry if they were not as capable of letting it to as good advantage as their predecessors. If they could not, as he before remarked, they had better retire from the Council Board and give place to the old members.—There could be no difficulty in the matter.

The subject then dropped with the understanding that the Treasurer was to pursue his former course in lending this money.

A By-Law was then adopted, in reference to the petition from Queensville, in accordance with the prayer thereof.

On motion of Mr. Eves, seconded by Mr. Souls, the Auditors for 1858, were ordered to be paid \$1 50 cts. each.

After dinner, a communication was read from the Bureau of Agriculture, stating that \$239 95 cts. had awaited the order of the Municipality, to be expended on roads and bridges.

After passing a printing account from the Era and Colonial offices, the Council adjourned, to meet at the call of the Reeve.

Oh! may his little ones arise,  
In their dear mother's tender care;  
Though father, dear, be dead now lies,  
And let his bride his grief to bear.

Long, Thomas, then had his friend,  
And friendship unto thee I've bore;  
But then passed thro' the mournful end,  
That is this day to us before.

We did not live to disagree;  
We then did in worship meet;  
This day I write these lines for thee/  
That long the living may repeat.

Oh! that this day we may improve  
That brought our neighbor to his end;  
And think upon our last remove,  
When we must hasten like our friend.

Oh! may his little ones be blest,  
That's left in their dear mother's care;  
And may she find a lasting rest,  
That has such piercing grief to bear.

May all that did with Thomas toil,  
The master and the servant too,  
Prepara with death to reconcile,  
Not knowing but our days are few.

Oh! may the living live in fear,  
Unknown to us the time to die;  
Nor when like Thomas, we'll appear,  
For, like him, in death we'll lie.

Ho's left the world without a stain—  
That's known to me—he's left behind;  
Therefore I've wrote down his name,  
In time to come his children find.

A FUNERAL HYMN.

Oh! could we raise a voice to sing,  
And with the solemn tones of prayer;  
This day to us the future bring,  
The day that Thomas had to bear.

Altho' his eyes are closed in sleep,  
Nor shall they wake to see us more;  
He's left his dearest friend to weep,  
With grief she did not know before.

May kindred friends to her be nigh,  
And know he's been with others joined;  
And all unto these wounds apply,  
And keep alive poor Tommy's mind.

May food and raiment freely flow;  
The widow's blessings may attend;  
And that by love her friends shall know,  
Nor shall her blessings ever end.

D. WILSON.

## Foreign and Colonial.

## Arrival of the Weser.

New York, July 16.  
The Weser from Southampton on the 4th has arrived.

Mr. Milner Gibson has accepted the Presidency of the Board of Trade, declined by Mr. Cobden.

VIENNA, June 3rd.—The Piedmontese have surrounded Peschiera. A French division had been sent south to join the corps of Prince Napoleon.

VIENNA, Saturday morning, 10 o'clock.—The following telegraphic news reached us:—Vienna, June 23rd.—The Austrians had abandoned the line of the Mincio, and fallen back on Verona, after having burnt the bridges at Monzambano, Valleggio, and Goito. The total loss of the second Austrian army at Solferino, was 23,000 killed, and 9,000 prisoners killed and wounded. About 4,000 were missing, most of whom had returned. The Austrians lost 5 guns.

MILAN, or TONIN, July 1st.—The Legion of G. Garibaldi, and the division of G. Cialdini are manoeuvring so as to close up the whole valley of the Adige, in order that they may render themselves masters of the Lago di Garda, and also to isolate Verona from Padua.

BERNE, July 2nd.—A body of Chasseurs des Alpes, 5,000 strong, has arrived at Patona under the command, it is said, of General Garibaldi himself.

TRIESTE, 3rd.—An English steamer coming from Liverpool, announces that on the 28th ult. a disturbance took place in Messina, four Sardinian war steamers were at Messina, of which three had left for the Adriatic Sea. Off anchor there were four English ships of the line, with three steamers.

BERLIN, July 3rd.—According to reliable information, Field Marshal Windischgrätz is expected here this evening, on a special mission coming from Vienna to our correspondent.

MUNICH, July 3rd.—On account of the want of money for war purposes, an extraordinary diet has been convoked for the 14th July inst.

FRANKFORT, 2nd.—At the sitting of the Federal diet, the proposal of Prussia to place corps of observation on the Upper Rhine was almost unanimously agreed to. Several deputies were without instructions.

A letter from Rome of the 28th, asserts that an enquiry into the disturbances at Perugia, had been ordered.

An official contradiction has been published of the reported liberation of criminals at Rome. A circular publication on the temporal power of the Pope, and an address by his Holiness to Cardinals in legations have been issued, both expressing confidence in the Emperor of the French.

PARIS, 2nd.—Rentes closed at 63 1/2 and 35 centimes, being a quarter higher than yesterday.

INDIA AND CHINA.  
The dissatisfaction among the European troops is rapidly subsiding. Many rebel leaders of note have taken advantage of the amnesty. The Nairs are still at large.

The Panjab quiet.  
The Alins grounded at Moschegia, near the Houth Islands, in the Red Sea, on the 12th June. The mails, passengers, and crew were saved. It was believed that the vessel's bottom had not been injured, and that she would be got off.

LATEST.  
JULY 4th.—The steamer Africa, from New York, arrived off Liverpool last night. Consols for account 93 1/2.

SATURDAY EVENING.—The English funds opened this morning at a decline of 4, and maintained without alteration to the official close. The first sales in consols were at 93 1/2 to 93, and the last, after the regular termination of business, at 93 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, July 2nd.—Breadstuffs and provisions are dull.

Arrival of the Indian and Borussia.  
FARTHER POINT, C. E. July 17.  
The steamer Indian passed this point at 3 p.m. She left Liverpool at noon on the 6th inst.

A private despatch from the French headquarters, dated on the 3rd, says, "this morning at 7 o'clock the Emperor quitted Volta in order to cross the Mincio and establish his headquarters at Valleggio.



business, but that is not likely now that the Americans are gone. The fact appears to be that Louis Napoleon is not unwilling that the Romans should be free, but is afraid of the effects at home. It is an awkward position in which he is placed, it must be confessed, and the Sardinian Commissioner's scheme is an ingenious way of getting out of the difficulty for the present.—Globe.

Mr. Vickers, of the Northern Express, Toronto, despatched last week, by the Steamer "Revere," a special messenger to Fort William. We believe his intention is, if possible, to establish a regular express line to the Red River, during the season of Navigation, and we certainly trust that his exertions will be attended with success, as in addition to the gradual addition of spirit enterprise must prove to the opening of our North West Country, now every year coming more into notice, it cannot but prove, as well, a great boon to the residents on the shores of Lake Huron and Superior.

## Special Notice.

If you are sick, the probability is that the food of your suffering is the stomach. From a weak stomach proceed dyspepsia, languor, oppression in the chest, jaundice, headache, nausea, indigestion, and a legion of other tormenting diseases. Indigestion produces thin blood, and therefore destroys the strength and vigor of the system. To restore the tone of the stomach, and enable it to throw off and assimilate food, is the first and most important step in the treatment of all the foregoing and dangerous complaints. It is necessary to use a powerful tonic of food and the German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. There is no mistake, no failure in their curative effects. See Advertisement.

## TORONTO MARKETS.

WHEAT.—As having the appearance of a good deal of anxiety prevail with regard to the prices which the growing crops may be expected to bring. At present prices are very low—today's supply changing hands at 54 1/2 per bushel, and the market all round is dull as possible. One of the principal wheat buyers in this city, who has studied the subject closely, gives it as his opinion that the rates for the new crop are likely to be still lower than at present, should we have to depend on Europe for a market. His calculation is made on the war. According to the latest advices, large supplies of wheat have been poured into Liverpool market from France and other countries. In one week 40,000 quarters of wheat and 25,000 sacks of flour were received in Liverpool from France alone. The present Liverpool quotations for Canadian wheat are 95 3/4 to 100 1/2—say at an average of 98 per 100 lbs. This would be equal to 72 per 100 lbs., and it must be remembered, the current rate at a profit when the market is being so abundantly supplied that in all probability rates will decline; but even taking 75 per 100 lbs. as the current rate after harvest, buyers in the city could not afford to pay more than about 45 1/2 per bushel, for wheat brought for shipment to that market. Wheat brought here at that figure would cost less than in Liverpool at 95 3/4 per 100 lbs., including all charges. This, it will be seen, renders quite clearly on the present Liverpool quotations, and should we have to depend on the European market, prices must necessarily recede still further. But if, as has been the case during the past two years, we find a States' market for our surplus, then Farmers may look forward to a much better state of things. Flour.—The market continues dull, with a declining tendency. A day or two since, a sale of a round lot of 1,000 bbls was effected, but at what rate has not transpired. Superfine is now held at \$5 50 per bbl; Fancy \$6; and extra \$6 25. In New York, Michigan, Chicago and other market quotations are rapidly declining. During the past six or seven days a fall of 15c a 20c took place daily in the New York market, and in Chicago a fall of 25c per bushel has been committed to in the wheat market during the past ten days.—Globe.

## NEWMARKET MARKETS.

Newmarket, July 22, 1859.  
WHEAT, \$1 35 to \$1 45, best sample.  
SPRING WHEAT, \$1 30 to \$1 35.  
FLOUR, \$7 00.  
OATS, 50c.  
BARLEY, 40c.  
RICE, 70c to \$1.  
PEAS, 50c to \$1.  
WHEAT, 25c to \$1.  
BUTTER, 10c to \$1.  
CHEESE, 12c to \$1.

Births.  
To Sharon, C. W., on the 16th instant, the lady of Dr. Remy of a daughter.  
In Newmarket, on the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. Martin Robinson of twin daughters.  
Deaths.  
In King, on the 15th inst., Miss Jane Dean, Sister of Dr. E. Dean, of Sharon—aged 29 years.

## New Advertisements.

COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Newmarket.  
HEAD MASTER, S. A. MARLING, OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

THE Autumn Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, August 8th. Pupils desiring to enter on the day of opening is particularly requested.  
The Preparatory Class, for such pupils as have not reached the standard prescribed for the entrance examination, will be continued.  
N.B.—Mr. Marling has time for one or two additional private pupils.  
Newmarket, July 20th, 1859. 3c-23

## CAUTION.

WHEREAS, my wife, ELLEN BRECKON, has lost my house without just cause or provocation, the public are hereby cautioned against trusting her on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debt she may contract.  
JAMES BRECKON.  
East Gwillimbury, July 20th, 1859. 3c-23

## A CARD.

THE undersigned begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since commencing business in this place, and most respectfully adhering to the principle of rendering them a genuine article to merit a further share of their kind patronage and support.  
JAMES NIXON.  
Newmarket, July 20, 1859. 1c-21

## TEAS! TEAS!

THE Subscriber has always on hand a well selected stock of Black and Green Teas, highly flavored.  
Ogden, Wines, Brandy, Liqueur, and Provision, All of which he is determined to sell cheap for CASH.  
JAS. NIXON.  
Newmarket, July 20, 1859. 1c-21

## LIQUORS! LIQUORS!

IF you want pure unadulterated Wines, Brandy, or Liqueur, Leverage and call at the NEW GROCERY STORE, Corner of Mill and Main Street, London Porter and XX ALE always on hand.  
Butter, Eggs, Hams, Bacon  
And all other Farm Produce, taken in exchange for Groceries.  
JAS. NIXON.  
Newmarket, July 20, 1859. 1c-21

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



## SUGAR! SUGAR!

IF you want a first rate article of SUGAR for making preserves, go to

## Simpson &amp; Trent's,

MAIN STREET, Newmarket.  
July 19, 1859. 1c-23

## NEW ERA BOOK STORE,

Main Street Newmarket.

## BLANK BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED, a new supply of superior bound  
Blank Books, Ruled for Dollars and Cents, or L. S. D., such as, Ledger, 4, 5, 6, and 10 quires.  
Day Books, from 2 to 8 quires.  
Copy Books, do do do.  
MINUTE BOOKS, Suitable for Lodge Meetings, Institutes, &c., &c., from 2 to 8 quires, plain and blue ruled. Also, an excellent assortment of  
MEMORANDUM BOOKS, Pocket Ledgers, Time Books, Pass Books, Copy Books, Pencils, Blotter, Penholders, and a general stock of  
SCHOOL BOOKS, Also, Music Paper, Music Books, (plain and pointed), together with, Foolscap, Letter, Post, Pot and Note Papers, Envelopes and fancy Stationery.  
A CALL IN RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.  
New Era Office, Newmarket, July 18, 1859. 1c-23

## The Great English Remedy!

## SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

## CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

PREPARED from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This well known medicine is an infallible, safe and sure remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing but the most delicate and pure ingredients.  
For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free of the agent.  
A. B.—\$1 and 50-penny stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.  
N.B.—\$1.00 enclosed to the General Agents, Newmarket, C. W., insured a bottle of the Pills by return mail.  
For sale by:  
M. W. BOGART, Newmarket.  
JOHN BENTLEY, Do.  
C. DOAN & Co., Sharon.  
Wm. Moore, Brownville.  
H. D. ELLIS, Lloydstown.  
July 18, 1859. 1c-23

## OUR PRODUCE TRADE.

## 12,000 LBS.

OF Butter in stock, less about two tons and still more, was sold to the public, and how was it? It is a new and generally understood that it was all packed in firkins, and in consequence not enough fresh rolls to supply the market. Mr. Jackson, sympathized so much for, and had a very incorrect statement before him, in his most valuable paper, he is compelled week after week, with the unpleasant duty of fault finding.  
But I think it is done without any compulsion whatever, and is done with a hearty and free good will, or otherwise he would have less complaints, and full-filling, such as in better question, and many others.  
And at Bogart's Store, there can be found a good assortment of  
HARVEST IMPLEMENTS, Such as Cradles, Snaths, Rakes and Forks, &c.  
W. BOGART.  
Newmarket, July 20, 1859. 1c-23

## Information Wanted.

O. JAMES O'CONNOR, who left his father on the 19th of July, 1859, was last seen at the Village of Aurora. He is about 9 years old, and came out about one year from Ireland. He had on a brownish coat and grey pants, when leaving home. Any information regarding his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his parents at Newmarket.  
PATRICK O'CONNOR.  
Newmarket, July 19, 1859. 1c-23

## House and Lot for Sale.

FOR SALE an excellent Village Lot, situated on the North side of Ontario Street, containing one quarter of an acre. There is a good Plank House erected on the premises; and from its close proximity to the business part of the village, makes it a desirable residence for a Laborer or Mechanic. The Lot is now planted with Potatoes, Cabbage, &c., will be sold with the premises.  
For further particulars apply to the proprietor, Mr. T. ROWEN, on the premises, or at this office.  
Newmarket, July 19, 1859. 1c-23

## TERMS—CASE.

For further particulars apply to the proprietor, Mr. T. ROWEN, on the premises, or at this office.  
Newmarket, July 19, 1859. 1c-23

## W. C. ADAMS,

Sington Dentist, 59 King-street East, south side, third door west from Church-street.  
All operations in Dentistry carefully and skillfully performed.  
Toronto, July 18, 1859. 1c-18

## Advertising! Advertising!

## THE "GLOBE"

IS larger than all the other Newspapers in Toronto, United, and Advertising Medium in it is unequalled in Canada.  
Merchants, Millers, Manufacturers, &c., will find it to their advantage to advertise in the "GLOBE."  
Toronto, July 19, 1859. 1c-23

## GREAT

## SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING SALE!

ON AND AFTER

FRIDAY, the 1st INSTANT,

THE Subscriber will commence selling off the remains of his Spring and Summer

## STOCKS,

CONSISTING OF

## STAPLE &amp; FANCY DRY GOODS,

READY MADE

## CLOTHING!

Family and General Groceries,

HEAVY AND SHEEP

## HARDWARE

Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty,

Dye Stuffs!

## BOOTS &amp; SHOES,

China, Glass and Earthenware,

AT GREATLY

## REDUCED PRICES!

7 1/2 per Cent

## DISCOUNT,

Will be allowed on all Cash Purchases over one dollar.

## SALE

To Continue for TWO MONTHS ONLY, in order to make way for

## FALL PURCHASES.

Patrons desiring of obtaining

## NEW, CHEAP AND SEASONABLE

GOODS,

Would do well to call and examine for themselves previous to purchasing elsewhere.

ST. Rensselaer Sutherland's Old Stand, Water Street.

WM. McMASTER, Jr.,

Newmarket, June 30, 1859. 1c-29

## SCYTHES,

CRADLES,

SNATHS,

RAKES,

HAY FORKS,

SCYTHES STONES, &c.

The subscriber has as usual the cheapest and best assortment of the ABOVE ARTICLES in Newmarket. Don't buy before examining them.

Wm. McMASTER, Jr.,

Main-st., Newmarket, June 30, 1859. 1c-29

## R. FLEMING,

Saddle, Harness and Trunk Maker.

SIGN OF THE SADDLE AND COLLAR.

Main-st., Newmarket.

R. FLEMING in returning his sincere thanks to his friends and increasing number of customers for their liberal patronage solicits a continuance. He received

PRIZE AT THE LATE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, held in Toronto, for his manufacture of Harness, and therefore has every confidence in guaranteeing his work.

A choice assortment of Saddles, Bridles, and Harnesses.

Single and Double Harness,

of every description, Whips, &c., &c., constantly kept on hand, as he is determined to give his friends and customers who favor him with their custom, articles of the best quality and newest style.

At Moderate Charges.

Call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, and you will be well paid for your trouble.

All Work Warranted.

H. H. H. H.

And suitable Farm Produce taken in exchange for Work.

All Orders and Repairs done on the shortest notice. Remember the place,

Sign of the Saddle and Collar.

Main-st., Newmarket, July 7, 1859. 1c-20

## TO RENT OR FOR SALE!

THOSE large and commodious premises, known as the "HOLE HOTEL," containing every convenience for

A First Class Hotel,

Situated opposite the Railway Station, which is considered one of the best business locations on the Northern Railroad.

For further particulars, apply to Dr. Nesm, (City Letter, post paid), Newmarket.

Newmarket, May 19, 1859. 1c-14

## LIME! LIME!

THE subscriber has recently established regular Depots for Lime, manufactured at the Holland Landing Kilns, and sold at prices to suit the times.

Newmarket—Matthew Kennedy, Agent.

Aurora—John Webb, Agent.

Lime always on hand at the Kilns, and of the best quality.

HENRY BACON.

Holland Landing, June 23, 1859. 1c-20

## Cultivated.

STRAYED, from the farm of Mr. Jas. Evans, S. Lot No. 3, Union St., East Gwillimbury, a

DARK BROWN COIT,

Three years old—about 17 lbs. weight—and has very good blood legs.

Any person giving information at the Sheriff's Office, Toronto, or at John McQuigley, Sharon, or at the New Era Office, Newmarket, as well as to his recovery, will be handsomely rewarded.

East Gwillimbury, July 19, 1859. 1c-19

## FOR SALE or to Let,

A STORE, DWELLING HOUSE, and TOWN

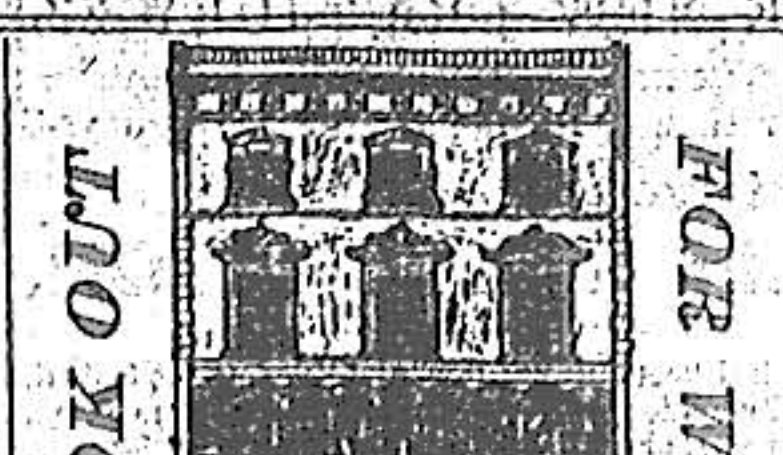
A LOT, situated on Main-st., in the Village of Newmarket. The premises are now—never having been occupied, and located in a very good locality for business.

Terms—One third cash; and the balance in five annual instalments. Apply to the undersigned, (if by letter post-paid.)

Newmarket, July 13, 1859. 1c-22

## B. LEE,

Newmarket, July 13, 1859.



## LOOK OUT FOR THEM!

THE OLD KING ONCE MORE.

STAND ASIDE, GIVE HIM ROOM.

His Stock is Larger than

over!

His Prices Lower than ever!

And his determination greater than ever, to give his Loyal Subjects

## BARGAINS,

GENUINE BARGAINS!

During these Hard Times. He now offers

Fast Prints from .. 4 1/2

Delaines from .. 6d.

Beautiful French Chalis from .. 10s.

Muslin from .. 4 1/2

Muslin Dresses from .. 2s 6d.

And an immense Stock of New Dresses at corresponding prices.

Ladies' double width Mantle Cloths from 2s 3d

Hose from .. 4 1/2

Gloves from .. 3 1/2

Bonnet Ribbons from .. 5 1/2

Cap do. from .. 1d.

White Cottons, Factory Cottons, Striped

Shirtings, Denims, and in fact the largest and

best Stock of General Dry Goods in the

City at the same rates.

OUR

## MILLINERY STOCK

IS UNSURPASSED, IF EQUALLED

For Elegance, Variety, or Lowness

of Price.

We invite special attention to our Stock of Mantles, Shawls, and Silks, which embrace all the latest Paris, London, and New York Novelties.

## The Gentlemen's Department

Is replete with all the Newest Fabrics of the Season, in Coatings, Trowsers, Vestings, and General Outfitting.

READY-MADE

## CLOTHING,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Garments made to measure in the most fashionable and approved styles. Gentlemen studying

Economy as well as Elegance

will find it to their advantage to give us a trial.

## REMEMBER THE SPOT,

THE

## PANTECHNETHECA!!

HUTCHINSON'S!

HUTCHINSON'S!!

HUTCHINSON'S!!

Newmarket, May 16th, 1859. 1c-14

## NEW GOODS

FOR

## SPRING AND SUMMER.

—oo—

## FANCY AND STAPLE

## DRY GOODS,

AT

## JOHN BENTLEY'S,

OF THE

Newest Styles and Patterns

AT

## EXTREMELY LOW PRICES!

Groceries,

Liquors,

Wines, &c.,

## CHEAP and GOOD!

J. B.—Makes no Profession of

Moore's Superior

## RUINOUS SACRIFICES,

IS AT

## T. A. HARTON'S,

Who has on hand a large stock of PATENT

RAKES and GRAIN CRADLES, at moderate

prices.

Newmarket, June 30, 1859. 1c-19

## Horses and Buggies for Sale!

FOR SALE—One S. M. Hatched Team, Horses

and one open Carriage, Buggy. Also Two

Buggies, nearly new. The Team Horses can

be seen at the farm of Mr. Geo. Vasson, Town Line

Whitechurch, on the Carleton Place and Burgin at

the residence of the subscriber. Terms reasonable.

E. VERRON, M. D.

Aurora, July 4th, 1859. 3c-21

## SMALL SHOP to Let, on Main Street—in a

business locality. For particulars apply to

W. V. SOUTHWARD, Builder.

Newmarket, July 7, 1859. 1c-21

## SHOP to Let.

SMALL SHOP to Let, on Main Street—in a



